Dainty, Fluffy Novelties That Are Full of Grace.

CHARMING BRIDAL SETS.

Elaborate Decerations of Embreidery and Laces of Many Kinds.

& Pinge of Fashion That Fasciontes and Interests All Womankind-Nightgewas Gorod and Trained and Trimmed with Cectly Materials - The Pichu Effect a Feature-Muslin Petticoats Cut After the Potterns of the Latest Bress Skirts-Impertant Part Played by the Cornet Cover -New Flannel Underwear for Women

The woman has yet to be born who has not a and it in therefore natural that this phase of fashion should interest and fascinate all wegnankind. A woman's underciothing is or real nature, than all the fine gowns tha may have in her wardrobe. It tells the has innate, refined taste, for no matter how plain one's nightdresses and petitionis may be, it is always possible to have them

A philosopher has said that what is best in seels kind to an index of what should be the age of that thing. Fashion seems to have sed this bit of wisdom to the new lingerie, what are considered very simple, modest rments are really very beautiful as to de-



things are simply indescribable. The new adergarments are all full of grace. There are s of dainty, fresh, fluffy novelties that grumple and crush into transparent masses as romen lift and drop them to look at dozens of there still more dainty and fresh and finfly.

English nainsook is the fabric most in use for fine underwear. It is unquestionably more omfortable and satisfactory than any other naterial, though handsome and fashionable ents are also made of India silk. lawn and batiste. Real laces, very fine imitations of Valenciennes which defy detection by any one except an expert, a novelty in point d'esprit, point de Paris, cotton cluny, rare terchons and Italian and French Valenciennes t de Paris, cotton clumy, rare es most used to render the under nts of the moment the works of art that they are. Irish point embroidery in new de-



signs and a very open English embroidery, are also much in evidence on some of the finest

Bridal sets, consisting of three pieces, night dress, chemise and drawers, come in for first onsideration, not only with prospective brides but even with women who are nearly ready to celebrate their golden wedding, for the sex has a weakness for possessing underwear in sets. The nightgown of the immediate future is gored and trained and most elaborately trimmed; especially does this apply to the nightgown of the bridal set. A very novel one is shown in the first illustration. Exquisite lace and embroidery form a bolero jacket effect in the back as well as in front, where the tw aides are caught together in a loose fluffy bow of



the nainsook, of which the gown is made, edged with lace. The neck is slightly low, and

the sleeves three-quarter length. The fichu is a feature of the newest night

dress, and is a most becoming part of it, as may readily be seen from the second illustration. This garment, too, belongs to a brida set, and is made high in the neck. Not all women look well in low-necked gowns, and conse quently one style is considered as correct as the other. Sleeves, also, are left to the indi-vidual taste, or rather to the individual form. for the very thin woman is not apt to look kindly on the nightdresses with elbow sleeves or very short ones, which hang angel-fashion from the shoulders to display the arms, like these in the third picture. This siumber robe is made of nainsook and trimmed with the finest of fine embroideries. It is a Jo-sephine gown, being held into the fig-use just under the bust by means of



a ribbon run through a narrow belt of beading. Two belt of of beading. Two full frills of embroiders set on with three rows of beading finish the round on with three rows of coming mass the round baby neck, and the sleeves are formed of finely phitted ambrodery. This style is exceedingly girlish and becoming to a wearer with a plump, youthful neck and arms. This season the es, and laces and embroideries are inis used with good effect on undergarments, and quite a wide space is left between the tucks. The last gown shown is known as the Josephine, and the entire short waist and puffed sleeves are built of bayaders lace inser-tions. A quaint short fichu finishes the slightly low neek. This garment does not belong to a set, but is to be obtained separately. For a time the chemise passed almost com-

pletely out of every woman's list of apparel who clung to this most graceful and modest and feminine of all feminine garments roted old fashioned. Our grandm would have been shocked at the thought o out a chemise; indeed, they would mye thought its successor, the plain short vest,



nothing less than immodest. How the chemis ever came to be so completely ousted no one eems to know, but the truth is that it disappeared so entirely that it comes back almost in the manner of a novelty. Formerly this gar-ment was worn next to the skin under the corset, but it is now more frequently worn over the cornet, doing duty as a corset cover and short skirt. The most highly approved design is rather short-falling just low enough to hide the drawers. Most of the newest n are made to draw in behind at the waist line snugly and smoothly as a fitted corset cover. Chemises in the bridal sets are, of course made to match the nightdresses. A very pretty one is that first shown. The empire waist is made of cobwebby all-over embroidery and two full frills of edging to match outline the rounded neck, forming a sort of epaulette over

Another effective Empire chemise has a huge bertha all around the neck. Vandyke points are made of the material and edged with embroidered insertion and handsome Valencienne



lace. This style is rather to be followed by very thin women. Nearly all chemises made to serve as cornet cover and short skirt are trimmed with frills and tucks and lace about the bottom. A full-dress chemise designed to be worn under the very décolleté fuil dress that is promised for this winter has no shoulder pleces: in fact, it is without a sign of sleeves or straps. A band of fancy beading, through which a ribbon is run, passes around the body close ender the armpits, and on to this beading skirt of the sheerest of materials is gathered A lace frill trims the upper edge and skirt o the chemise, which is held in place by two ribbons running through the beading at the right and left and tied over the shoulders. If worn over the corset these ribbons are untied



and tucked out of sight after the wearer is

were last season. Very few full umbrella drawers are shown, this design having been greatly modified. They are narrower, and fit very enugly and plainly about the hips, having gathers at all in front and on the sides, and as sw as possible in the back. Flounces are deer



and elaborately embellished with tucks, puffs shirrings, and trimmings, and are for the most part out off square instead of rounded.

Both the very short and the long muslin petticoats, like those illustrated, are cut after the newest dress-skirt patterns, and their fit is aultiess. Their tops are sheath-shaped, and they fit back and front around the top without a gather or pleat or even so much as a pucker It goes without saying that they flare decidedly at the bottom, and on the long petticoats thre acc-edged graduated ruffles are made to fall over one another, and are set on an attached lace-edged flounce, which makes four fluffy ruffles about the feet. Not a skirt with plain, traight flounces is to be seen. They are set on zigzag, in points, in scallops, or so as to run nigh up in the back. The very short skirts are more popular than ever before.

That little garment, the corset cover, plays an important part in the success or failure of roman's wardrobe, for upon it depends the fit or rather the correct set of her bodices There was a time when she despaired of ever finding a model for this garment that would not shrink or stretch after it had been sent to the laundry two or three times, but the prob-



lem has been simply solved for her. Short French corset covers that come only to or just a trifle below the waist are made to adhere closely to the figure by means of a drawing string at neck and belt line. The new models are very dainty trifles. Some are tucked all over vertically or horizontally and others have bayadere or bias insertings of lace or embroidery, or both, let in. A bolero corset cover fits well and is as becoming as it is pretty, which is all that can be said in its favor. Both the surplice and the fichu effect are sought and are equally becoming. Some very handsome cor set covers are hand-embroidered on the goods. Gauze vests are no longer plain and unsightly. Those made of lisle thread or silk are



gored under the arm, after the fashion of chemise, and are cut rather long and the skirts trimmed. They are elaborately trimmed at the top with fine lace and ribbon, and are to be had ribbed or plain. Those of plain silk, woven after the fashion of a very fine pure-silk stocking, are exquisite to look at and delight-

While the matinée more properly belongs to négligé dress, the average woman thinks of it in connection with her lingerie. This gar-ment was not intended to wear outside of one's boudoir originally, but it has grown so in beauty that the possessor of one is not apt to resist the temptation of attiring herself in it for breakfast. Decidedly the most novel matinée brought out this season is the surplice tunic. This sacque is fashioned of liberty silk in white or any very delicate shade, and has a square shirred yoke of the material back and white or any very delicate shade, and has a square shirred yoke of the material back and front. On to this yoke the silk is either accordion pleated or gathered and hangs without any confinement whatever. The sleeves are tight and shirred well down over the hand. A fishu of the silk draped on surplice fashion compistes this exceedingly soft.

and graceful garment. Matinées of this nature are not nearly so useful, however, as the Geisha dressing sack illustrated. This is made of fine figured French fiannel in delicate pinks and tans, and is lined with pale pink India silk, Another good model is the last shown. This is a matings of white albatross with a square, horilace of the shade known as age yellow almost hides each tuck. The sleeves and skirt are tucked vertically, a style most becoming to stout figures. By the way, very desirable nightdresses for steamer or sleeping-car wear are made of albatross in all colors, and fine flannel gowns made after the most approved styles, except not quite so elaborate as to trimming. are considered desirable.

There are women who cannot indulge in the luxury of such lingerie as has been described, not on account of a limited income, but because of physical weakness which necessitates the wearing of woollen undergarments. For such there are no end of dainty combination suits in all wool or wool and silk. They are made considerably thinner at the waist than



elsewhere, thus permitting the corset to set more closely on the figure. Instead of the word hem or croechet edge of the ordinary woollen garment these suits are embellished with beautiful lace threaded with ribbons, and are further ornamented with bows or roactes. The plain finance petticoate with its embroidered scallop is completely out of vogue among fashionable women, who wear exquisite skirts of a silk-and-wool mixture lined with soft, warm silk and elaborately ornamented with shaped flounces of silk or lace. These akirts are all short. A long petticoat of financel decorated from the knees with double flounces of pongree, vertically striped withtucks and torchon lace, is a fetching imported novalty.

SILK PETTICOATS.

They Are an Absolute Necessity to Wemen and Are Einborate and Costly.

The rustle of silk petticoats is very soothing to feminine cars. Indeed, there is a fascination about their swish, swish and frou-frou that charms even the most case-hardened hater of the petticoated sisterhood. Their very sound imparts an element of completeness to

hater of the petticoated sisterhood. Their very sound imparts an element of completeness to woman's tollet. The time was when the silk petticoat was considered a luxury; now it is an absolute necessity, and a very expensive one, too. A plain skirt decorated with one or perhaps two flounces with corded or pinked edges is a thing of the past, for the modern model is elaborate and perfect as to cut and fit.

Prevailing styles in dress skirts always influence the fashion in pett coats directly, and now that skirts are made to cling in cellike fashion to the knees and to flare out most extravagantly from there down, pettleoats are cut on the same plan.? The latest fit with absolute smoothness at the top and are devoid of gathers or pleats in the back. This necessitates having the opening on one side or well toward the front. All the gores are shaped, and that in front is marvellously nar

or well toward the front. All the gores are shaped, and that in front is marrellously narrow. An extra graduated flounce, higher in the back and devoid of fulness, is attached to give the desired flare, and also to add fluffiness about the feet, for the hem of this flounce is generally trimmed on too and underneath with a tiny full ruffle or ross ruching.

Plain glace in all the beautiful new shades has about ousted changeable taffera for full dress wear. In fact, the latter is considered quite out of date, except in some new and very delicate shades that can only be obtained by blending two tones. Even in these white is usually the foundation. Plaid and striped silks and those in broken checks are made into handsome skirts to be worn with plain tailor-made gowns, but are considered bad form with elaborate cloth or silk dresses. These fancy skirts are brilliant in soloring vivid green and purple, magenta and violet, and searlet and yellow being some of the combinations noted.

In the plain glace silks many beautiful shades of coral, rich lavender, purple and bright green are taking the lead. An exquisite pettlecatof coral silk has a circular-shaped flounce running up in the back. This is covered with three full ruffles of silk, embellished with vertical tucking in groups of seven, and edged with gray and black lace appliqué.

Smocking in Vandyke points is introduced on many of the deep accordiou-pleated ruffles so much in fashion. Hardiv a full-dress petticoat model is to be found that does not call for lace motifs, out on separately or garland fashion, or for lace insertions which are often set in on the foundation, bayadere style, down to the point of attaching the flounce.

Smocking in Vandyke points is introduced on many of the deep accordiou-pleated fulf-ress petticoat model is to be found that does not call for lace motifs, out on separately or garland fashion, or for lace insertions which are often set in on the foundation, bayadere style, down to the point of attaching the flounce.

Glace petticoats for

Old Glory Gets a Special Train in Sweden. From the Beston Record.

ARTIFICIAL JUNELBY.

It Is Largely Worn by the Wealthy, Both Here and Abrond-Some Tests of Geme. "The value of the jewelry displayed in the boxes of the Metropolitan Opera House and at private and public entertaluments, where the wealthy are wont to meet," said a well-known jewelry expert, "is usually much overesti-mated. As a matter of fact, the greater part of this jewelry is false, paste, glass or some mod-era composition or other. However, persons who are aware of this fact are often inclined to draw false conclusions from it. It is not by any means to be assumed that the wearing of false jewelry is an evidence of vulgarity; that women who adorn themselves with paste desire to impose by a fietitions display of wealth. On the contrary, the jewelry worn by a woman of limited means is more likely to be genuine than that which adorns her wealthier sister. A poor woman dare not appear bedecked with a magnificent tiars of faise diamonds. for every one would know at once that they were paste.

"With the wife of a millionaire it is different. The public know that she can afford real gems and consequently do not question the genuineness of those which she may be pleased to wear, and these are usually false. Few women care to run the risk of having their valuable jewelry stolen, so wear the counterfeit in public, while the genuine reposes in safety in the bank vault.

"This custom is now more general even in countries where there is a hereditary aristocracy. The family jewels, which have been handed down from generation to generation, and the value of which is enhanced by historic

handed down from generation to generation, and the value of which is enhanced by historic association, are not taken from the safe half a dozen times in a generation.

"There is a very large demand for artificial jewelry nowadays. Frovidence, R. L. is the centre of the industry in this country, and the articles produced are highly admirable as evidences of careful and skilful work. The average jeweller, let alone the layman, is quite unable, without the aid of chemicals, to distinguish the false from the true. Jewelry buying is always done by experts, who take the greatest possible precautions. Among the most difficult stones to judge are sapphires. The examination is always made in the open sir, as indeed is the case with many genus, and only at a particular bour and under particular atmospheric conditions, all of course regulated by the amount, direction and quality of the light. The afternoon of a cloudy day is the usual time chosen. Diamonds are not so difficult to judge as some other genus. There are some simple tests which may generally be relied upon.

"Take a card and bore a small round hole in it, and then look at the hole through the stone. If the diamond be false you will see two holes; if it be genuine, only one. Again, put your finger on the other side of the gen and look through it. If you can see the grain of the skin your diamond is artificial; otherwise it is genuine. Of course these tests are not absolutely infallible with the best-made modefucial jewels are being improved every day, and consequently, rendered more difficult to detect. Some of these sham stones are quite costly. It is only an inferior artificial diamond that you can purchase for \$15. Indeed, in many cases, sets are made up of genuine and false stones mixed. It is no uncommon thing to see an ornament consisting of a large artificial diamond surrounded by small genuine rubles."

Fitness and Unfitness for Marriage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial quotations from the most depressing essay by Dr. Harry Campbell in the London Lancet show that he regards the race as fast going to the dogs because young people think more of their own happiness than that of posterity, and continue to marry and be given in marriage regardless of their mental or physical fitness. Now, as a matter of fact, the human race, as

a whole, seems to be getting happier and longer-lived all the time. Centenarians are very common nowadays, and even among the very poor there is a remarkable absence, in civilized countries, at least, of such loathsome diseases as in ancient times decimated the

We may be happy yet, You bet! EMILE PICEHARDT.
ISLINGTON, Mass., Sept. 25.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You quote Dr. Campbell in your editorial to-day as saying: "I fear it must be seknowledged that as regards happiness " " the fine animal, with little imagination and a good, thick skin, has the best time imagination and a good, thick skin, has the best time of it here, is the most truly 'At.' It may be that such a one cannot ries to the same heights of happiness as his more nervous and imaginative brother; but on the other hand he is incapable of suking into the same depths of wretchedness."

If this he acknowledged, it must also, on the same line of argument, be acknowledged that all education, all culture and all refinement tend more to destroy happiness than to produce it.

This may be true. Do you think it is?

New York, Sept. 25.

New York, Sept. 25.

MOURNERS TO TRAVEL IN STATE. A Car Just Built by the Reading Railroad for Funeral Parties.

READING, Pa., Oct. 1 .- The car shops of the Reading Railroad Company here have just built a funeral car. It is sixty feet long and is divided into three compartments. The first is for the casket and pallbearers, and it contains for the casket and pallbearers, and it contains a draped catafalque. There are six seats for the bearers. The middle compartment is for the mourners and contains ten seats. The finish is in dark mahogany and dark cloth. In the third compartment are some thirty seats for those invited to the funeral.

The car is to be used to convey funeral parties for any distance and is expected to prove a great improvement on the present method of conveying funeral parties on regular trains. No extra charge will be made so long as a certain number of tickets are sold for the funeral party.

## Beautiful

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ment of life, must have beautiful hair. If your hair is gray or bleached do as thousands of the best uppearing women of this country and Europe have done—use the resulting the state of the second of

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States Courts.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CUBAN COOKERY.

Its Characteristics and Some Dishes for Which It Is Famous.

So much has been said about the starvation of the reconcentrados and the hunger of the Cuban army that the name of Cuba is not apt to awaken in the American mind epicurean visons of dainty dishes. It should be otherwise. What is really incomprehensible to people who have lived in Cuba, notwithstanding the only too stern reality, is that death from starvation should be possible in a country so richly endowed by nature. The Cubans in normal times live well, per-

paps too well; they are gourmets, and, as a people, are lavishly extravagant on their table, The inner man is catered to in preference to the outer. It seems almost as if the tropical sun created a craving for food with which to balance the losses occasioned by the extreme heat. Meals are served as they are in Europe, en the Continent-that is, coffee or chocolate and rolls in the morning, a substantial break-

en the Continent—that is, coffee or chocolate and rolls in the morning, a substantial breakfast at moon, and disner in the evening. As the afternoons are long and hot, some cooling drink is generally taken at about 3 o'clock.

The chief defect of the Cuban diet is an excessive consumption of meat and rich sauces; but this fault, like most others, is an inheritance from Spain, which colonized the island and laid the foundation of its cookery, just as England did of the American cookery. The Spanish culaine is strong and repulsive to American palates—reeking with off, scalled and to be abused, and in the Cuban kitchen they are employed with moderation.

The markets of Havana are well supplied; the eggs and the poultry, which is corn-fed, are excellent; the fish from the Gulf of Mexico are renowned for their flavor, and, not being kept on fee, are superior to those to be had in New York. American vesetables are better, but there is much to choose from in Cuba, and fruit abounds in great variety.

Wealthy Cubana copy their menus after the pattern set by France. Among the middle classes are found a number of purely creoled shee, the most tharacteristic of which is the ajiaco, an evolution of the Spanish oila podrida. The Spanish estimate of this preparation is shown by the adags. "After God, the olln!" It is a kind of soup or stew into whose composition enters a little of everything. To make it you require beef, veal, ham, sait pork, sausage chorizol, onlona, garlie, bay le aves, cloves, cumin, wild marjoram, potatoes, cabbage, carrots, turnips, parsley, string beans and garbannos—all boiled together. A word about the garbanno. It is known in the South as the chick pea and is the typical grain of Spain, and the home of the bull fighter is called the "land of the garbannoa" As for the ajiaco, it is prepared much in the same way as its liberian ancestor, with beef and pork, or chicken, but instead of the Northern vegetables, tropleal once are substituted, green and rips plantains, sweet potatoes, yams, yucca, maisugas

class;
Fried eggs, with tomato sauce,
Boiled rice. Picadillo (hash).
Fried plantains, green and ripe.
Fish in escabeche.
Tenderloin steak and potatoes.
Lettuce saled.
Guava paste and fresh choese.
Fruit.
Coffee.

Guava paste and fresh cheese.

Fruit.

Coffee.

Eacabeche is fish, preferably bonito, fried in slices and laid several hours before being served in a sauce made of half a pint of vinegar. in which the following ingredients have been boiled for a few minutes: Three or four cloves, a bay leaf, a pluch of thyme, a kernel of garlic, a sliced onton, a half teaspoonful of coloring pepper, throa tablesboonfuls of good salad oil and a few capers, olives and pickles. It is eaten cold, and will keep, well covered in a stone lar for weeks.

Arroz con pollo, chicken with rice, is another famous dish. There is a restaurant near Havana whose owner has made a reputation and a fortune by preparing it. Here is the recipe: In a large saucepan place some lard, or, if you prefer, half a cup of good olive oil, an onlon chopped fine and two kernes, of garlic. When these are brown, put in a fresh, tender chicken, cut into pleces, and a quarter of a pound of bacon in dice. Allow this to take a nice golden color, add pepper and salt, six large tomatoges, or half a can, if fresh ones are not obtainable, a pinch of Spanish saffron, two cloves, a bay leaf and a green pepper cut into strips. Cover tightly and let the contewts simmer for half an hour. Now pour over all a generous pint of water and two cups of large Carolina rice which has been thoroughly washed. Cock on a moderate fire fifteen to twenty minutes, by which time the rice will have absorbed all the liquid. The saucepan must then be placed at the back of the stove so that the rice may steam until it is tender and quite dry, otherwise it would burn or remain raw and wet. File in a pyramid on a platter and garnish with French peas. This is a delicate dish.

The desserts in Cuba are extremely varied. Pastry is not so extensively used as with Americans, but, as it is the country of fruit and sugar, the variety of awestmeata, preserves and candied fruit is infuite.

Cuban loed drinks should become popular with Americans in summer. If you go to a cafe and sak the waiter what repressor

A Bookworm's Thoughts on Woman Writers.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUK-Sir: The criticism of a Dutch teacher of Miss Scidmore's "Java" in today's flow bears out what I have felt for years, that women were at once the most acute and the least responsible of observers of conditions differing from their own—in other words, they may be good travellers, but are poor observers in the broad sense of basic conditions. Often I have begun a book of or basic conductors. Other is mayo begins a book of travels only to drop it after a page or two, as the treatment told me, without the author's name, that it was written by a woman and was inexact. Their anthusiasm and toprobation both are intense, dependent not on the event or cause, but on the degree of their own personal feelings. If the personal view is the end to be sought for in solid works, then women, unconsensaly, are mistresses of the art of writing them, but feminine characteristics are emisently unsuited for the right focus of varying corditions requiring as logical mind. Along the lines of their qualifications, in verse or prose, they are unexcelled, but a book reviewer is unfair to the reading public who fails to point out that a book may be eleverly written and details actually observed, jet, owing to intuition in place of logic, and the personal prejudices of the female mind that make differences from their point of view a cardinal sin, this constitutional narrowness of unind will make their literary work fundamentally inexact. Some indignant woman will take me to task, perhaps, for traducing the sex. I berewind high claim all intention of so doing. While women now are essaring all fields of endeavor, it is not improper to point out that the Creator has wisely ordered their labouts and paths along lines different from those of men, and it is not proper that we who read should be inundated with false books women near the honest dollar the businessike publisher has in sterr for those who produce assecuable goods. This applies equally to the male hack writer who produces to order by means of encyclopadias, &c. and his own inner consciousness to oas to satisfy a sudden and a passing demand. In a small personal library of some 600 books it have discarded fully 200 as not averaging up to the proper standard of permanent iterature.

I class these derulicus as impossible or improper novels, economics and social works that do not show the hand of a master builder, and further, all books that teach error ravels only to drop it after a page or two, as the reatment told me, without the author's name, that

CAPER SAUCE CAPERS.

Imported from France and Spain in Bulk and Put Up in Glass Here.

The caper, familiar in caper sauce and used also as a garnish for salads, is imported from Spain and France. Capers are grown in Italy, Spain and France. Capera are grown in Italy, but none is imported from there into this country.

Capers are sorted into four sizes, of which the smallest are known commercially as non-parella, and the next larger as surflues. The next larger in French capers are capucines, and the largest capers are capucines, and the largest of Spanish capers are known respectively as caposes No. 1 and No. 2. The smallest capers are the most desirable and bring the most money. French capers self for more than Spanish. Capers are imported almost wholly in bulk in kegs of lifteen or six-teen gallons, and barrels of about forty gallons in brine or vinegar. A few capers are imported in glass, but they are mostly put up in this country. Capers grow on a bush.

The Delicacy That Is Occasionally Fed to

All the Fishes in the Aquartum. Most all fishes like shrimps, and, at the Aquarium, shrimps are used more or less as food for the fish that most require them or that

food for the fish that most require them or that thrive best on them. Occasionally, however, all the fishes that like them are pretty sure to get a taste of shrimp. It livens them up and does them good.

Now and then shrimp are fed to the fishes is the big pools on the floor of the Aquarium. The shrimp are thrown in, a handful at a time, and soon from all quarters the smaller fishes assemble to eat them. The shrimp are likely to attract the two or three blackfish in the pool, good, big fish, which, statid and lumbering in demeanor, keep the bottom and seeming at times to stand on their head, pick up whatever shrimp may sisk far enough.



## Gray Hair Goods.

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surface. It's unlike all others. The life of

your Silverware therefore depends upon your-

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